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FRANCE UNDER THE REPUBLIC. By Jean Charlemagne Bracq. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. 376 pages. Price, \$1.50 net.

This is a book to read from cover to cover. The history of France for the last forty years has been one of extraordinary interest, both because of its internal character and because of its relations to the general civilization of the world. No section of the world has had greater problems to solve, or has attempted to solve them with greater devotion, perseverance, patience, and hopefulness in the midst of many perplexities. France has been a puzzle to the rest of the world, which has frequently prophesied that the republic must inevitably go to pieces from internal contentions and distractions, both political and ecclesiastical. But somehow these prophecies have all failed, and the republic, instead of perishing, is stronger and more united in spirit and aspiration today than ever before. No foreigner could interpret this complex and many-sided struggle of France since the overthrow of the Second Empire as Professor Bracq has done. His long residence in this country and observation of our national life and institutions has enabled him to look at his native country as an outsider as well as insider. He writes as a loyal, patriotic Frenchman, knowing the spirit and inner characteristics of his native land as no foreigner can ever know a country; but he also writes as a broad-minded, impartial external critic, who overlooks none of the defects and weaknesses of his native country. This unusual combination of qualifications has enabled Dr. Bracq to give us probably the best general interpretation of republican France, of its political struggles, its ecclesiastical commotions, its social and educational transformations, its commercial and financial progress, its maintenance of itself at the van of civilization, that has appeared since the republic began its career forty years ago.

THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION. By John Barrett, Director-General of the Union. Washington, D. C.: The Pan-American Union.

Great and beneficent as the Pan-American Union (formerly the International Bureau of the American Republics) has grown to be, very few persons know anything accurate about its organization and development. This book has been prepared and published by Mr. Barrett, the Director-General of the Union, "to explain the scope, purpose, history, work and achievement of this organization, and in that way to aid the cause of peace, good understanding and exchange of commerce among nations." Mr. Barrett, who has spent many years in South America as a representative of the United States, and also in the position of Director of the Union, is peculiarly fitted to write its history. This he does in a spirit of deep sympathy and appreciation as well as intelligently and discriminatingly. The book is handsomely illustrated with portraits of eminent men of the several American countries who have taken part in the organization and development of the Pan-American Conferences and the Union which has grown out of them. The work deserves the attention of members of all the Peace Societies, to whose initiative and long-continued labors in behalf of better international relations Mr. Barrett pays a very high tribute. It is a most

valuable addition to the literature of the peace movement in its larger scope and meaning.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS. Translation by Mrs. David H. Wright of Henri Dunant's "*Un Souvenir de Solferino*." Philadelphia: John C. Winston & Company. 90 pages. Price, \$1.00 net.

This work will put within the reach of all who are interested the facts concerning the origin of the Red Cross. It is believed by the editor to be the only edition in English of Henri Dunant's famous book, "*Un Souvenir de Solferino*," which has had such far-reaching influence, not only in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded on the battlefield, but also in awakening sentiment against the whole cruel system of war. When the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament were for the first time awarding the prize which had been provided by Alfred Nobel for those doing the most to promote the cause of international peace, they decided that Henri Dunant, by the founding of the Red Cross, had accomplished so much in this direction that they chose him for one of the Nobel laureates in 1901. Mrs. Wright has done a most valuable service in turning this famous little work into English. It will be read with great interest not only by Red Cross workers, but also by those who are working in the cause of peace.

## Constitution

of the

## American Peace Society.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be designated the, "AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY."

ART. II. This Society, being founded on the principle that war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity and of all true religion and morality, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with this spirit, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace.

ART. III. All persons desirous of promoting peace on earth and good will towards men may become members of this Society.

ART. IV. Every annual member of the Society shall pay a yearly fee of one dollar; the payment of two dollars a year constitutes one a contributing member; the payment of five dollars a year constitutes one a sustaining member; the payment of twenty-five dollars at one time constitutes any person a life member. The Board of Directors may establish other memberships.

ART. V. Branch Societies shall be formed on the following basis: The members of the Branch Societies shall be members of the American Peace Society. The membership fee in Branch Societies shall be one dollar a year. One-half of the membership fee in the Branch Societies shall be paid to the American Peace Society, in return for which the Advocate of Peace shall be furnished to the members of the Branch Societies.

ART. VI. The Presidents of the State Branch Societies shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society.

ART. VII. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor and a Board of Directors, consisting of not more than twenty-five members of the Society, including the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. All Officers shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed, and the Board of Directors shall have power to